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# DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

# EASTERN EUROPE

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GDR MBFR DELEGATE DISCUSSES SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' PROPOSALS

LD130906Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0545 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--"The socialist states have brought their proposals in line with the far-reaching reduction for which the Western states have, during the talks, indicated they are ready. The proposals proceed from the existing situation in central Europe and from the state of the talks." This was stated by the leader of the GDR delegation to the Vienna disarmament talks, Ambassador Dr Ingo Oeser, in an interview with BERLINER ZEITUNG on Thursday.

Ambassador Oeser continued: "As you know, an official reply has still not been received. The proposals submitted by the socialist states have evoked a wide response among the public of the Western countries. The considerable concessions and their importance for the continuation of the talks has been confirmed. Even the NATO council described them as (?remarkable steps). The Western representatives in Vienna also acknowledged in official statements at the plenary meetings and to the press that the initiatives by the socialist states are important for progress in the talks, and that they concur on many points."

"The proposals made by the socialist states at the United Nations and in Vienna represent, for all forces interested in detente, a bridge for understanding," Dr Oeser underlined. In contrast, sections of the Western mass media act more aggressively against progress in the Vienna talks. The circles behind them obviously want, in the interests of NATO's rearmament program, to undermine any rapprochement in the positions and working out of mutually acceptable agreements in Vienna.

"Our offer for compromise is on the table," the leader of the GDR delegation continued. "It is a suitable basis for proceeding without delay to the working-out of an agreement. We can rightly demand a positive answer from the participating Western states--a reply proceeding from the realistic situation which recognizes the existing approximate military balance of power in central Europe."

HUNGARIAN MBFR DELEGATE CRITICIZES WEST'S PROPOSALS

LD131810Y Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 13 (MTI)--MTI's Vienna correspondent reports: The 177th plenary session of the central European arms and troops cuts negotiations was addressed Thursday in Vienna by Ambassador Zoltan Fodor, head of the Hungarian delegation. In his speech the Hungarian envoy analysed the NATO countries' April 19, 1978 and the four socialist countries' June 8, 1978 proposals in the light of the same criteria: equal security, reciprocity and identical obligations.

The head of the Hungarian delegation established that the Western countries' proposal does not meet the above requirements. It carries too few elements of compromise, as it means progress in some detail issues only: for this reason it is not a suitable basis of a mutually acceptable agreement.

Speaking of the socialist states' proposal he underlined that it fully complies with the above mentioned criteria. Besides it approves several important elements of the Western countries' stance. The socialist countries' proposals observe the interests of those countries which are directly not involved, therefore, they provide a perfectly suitable starting point for a mutually acceptable agreement.

GDR AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES HONECKER FRG INTERVIEW

AU131313Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[BTA report: "In the Interest of Peace and Security in Europe"]

[Text] In connection with the interview given by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the West German daily SAARBRUECKENER ZEITUNG, the GDR Embassy in Sofia held a meeting with representatives of the Bulgarian mass media yesterday.

Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador to our country, briefed those attending the meeting on the basic factors of the state of relations between the two German states. He pointed out the great importance of goodneighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG in connection with detente and the consolidation of peace and security in Europe. The normalization of relations and the further development of mutually advantageous cooperation in various social sectors are of vital interest to both countries.

The full observance of the principles of the final CSCE document, the mutual recognition of sovereignty, the settlement of unresolved problems on the basis of international law, all these things are of decisive importance for the normalization of relations between the two German states, as well as for the stabilization of peace on the continent. In this connection Ambassador Schmidt also pointed out the necessity of strict observance of the agreement on the basic principles concerning the relations between the GDR and the FRG as well as the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR STATE BANK CHAIRMAN

AU132024Y Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 13 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 13 (BTA)--Here today the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council chairman Mr Todor Zhivkov, received the chairman of the board of the State Bank of the Soviet Union, Mr Vladimir Alkhimov. The further development and deepening of economic and currency-financial cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were discussed.

ANNIVERSARY OF FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH HUNGARY MARKED

AU132018Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 13 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 13 (BTA)--"Life has convincingly confirmed that since the signing of the Bulgaro-Hungarian friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, relations between the two countries have been developing in a comprehensive and dynamic way, Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, declared at the meeting held here to mark the 30th anniversary of the singning of the treaty.

Dwelling on the continuous intensification of the integration processes, Mr Stoichkov pointed out that at present more than 25 bilateral agreements, contracts and accords for economic cooperation are in force and another 12 are being worked out. Specialization and cooperation in production, chiefly in mechanical engineering, electronics, electrical engineering and the chemical industry, are given priority.

Mr Stoichkov stressed the great importance of the periodical meetings of party and government delegations of the two countries and the (?active work) of Bulgaria and Hungary in the implementation of the basic provisions of the CMEA complex programme.

The deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers spoke in detail also about the continuously expanding cooperation in the spheres of culture, science, tourism and sport. Mr Stoichkov noted that "during these three decades friendship between the parties and peoples of Bulgaria and Hungary has been transformed into true fraternal friendship, based on Marxist-Leninist and internationalist principles".

LEADERS GREET MONGOLIAN COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU131425Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, and to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], on the occasion of the anniversary of their revolution:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of all Bulgarian people and on our own behalf we convey to you, to the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium, the Council of Ministers of the MPR and to the fraternal Mongolian people, the most sincere congratulations on the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the people's revolution in Mongolia.

The victory of the people's revolution in 1921 became a turning point in the Mongolian people's history, a turning point which opened the road toward a true national revival. Inspired by the cause of the Great October Revolution, under the leadership of its militant vanguard--the MPRP--and with the support of the Soviet peoples, the freedom-loving Mongolian people freed themselves of the chains of semicolonial slavery and feudal oppression and proceeded along the path of a historical transition to socialism.

Within the almost 60 years that have elapsed the country has carried out tremendous socioeconomic changes. The material and technical basis of socialism has been consolidated. Great successes have been achieved in the social and cultural sectors and in improving the working people's well-being.

The political and economic relations of the MPR with the USSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the other fraternal socialist countries have developed considerably. The MPR, together with the other fraternal countries, is actively contributing to the acceleration of the process of socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework and is worthily contributing to the joint struggle of the peoples belonging to the socialist community for peace, security, cooperation and social progress throughout the world.

We are glad to note that relations of fraternal friendship as well as cooperation between our two parties and peoples are constantly developing and being intensified on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We consider Bulgarian-Mongolian relations as an inseparable part of the indestructible, militant alliance with the Soviet Union, with which our two countries are conducting a policy of constant comprehensive convergence and integration, and as an inseparable part of our friendship with the other fraternal socialist countries.

We wish you, dear comrades, and through you to the entire Mongolian people new and even greater successes in implementing the decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress in order to insure a new upsurge in the socialist construction and prosperity of fraternal Mongolia.

PUGWASH CONFERENCE TO OPEN IN VARNA 1 SEPTEMBER

AU140948Y Sofia BTA in English 0813 GMT 14 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA)--Over 110 scientists coming from 40 countries are scheduled to take part in the 28th Pugwash conference in the Bulgarian Black Sea town of Varna from September 1 to 5. Among the participants are such scientists and humanists of world renown as P. Kapitza, V. Emelyanov, M. Markov, and V. Engelhardt from the USSR, D. Hodjkin and Noel Baker from the United Kingdom, A. Chayes and B.T. Feld from the USA, E. Bauer from France, etc.

The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences is the organizer of the conference which is to be held for the first time in Bulgaria. In the spirit of this year's special UN session on disarmament the participants will discuss the global aspect of disarmament, security and detente.

The accent in Varna will be put on the measures for disarmament, the renunciation of the manufacture and use of nuclear weapons, the limitation of military budgets, the ban on chemical warfare and development of new non-nuclear weapons.

The conference will also discuss the great responsibility borne by scientists throughout the world for the preservation of peace and the survival of humanity.

The question of reducing the enormous differences in the living standards of the developed states and the developing countries will also be examined. This gap is one of the major sources of tension, conflicts and accelerated arms race in the world. The fact that arms deliveries to the developing countries in the last twenty years have gone up more than 15 times, or by 15 per cent annually on an average over the 1970-1976 period, confirms the justified alarm of the scientists who will meet in Varna.

The participants in the conference will be informed of the results of this year's symposia in Zakopane [Poland) and Toronto (Canada) where a number of proposals were made for the consolidation of political detente and for supplementing it with detente in the military field.

The conclusions of the Pugwash working groups in Cologne (FRG, 1977) and Salt Lake City (USA), for a ban on the manufacture of chemical weapons and of the groups that met in India and Morocco on the role of science and technology in favour of the developing countries will also be submitted to the conference.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN-DPRK RADIO COOPERATION--Sofia, July 12 (BTA)--A working cooperation protocol between the Bulgarian radio and the Central Radio Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed here today. The national days of the two countries are planned to be marked with special radio programmes. Recording and written material on the successes in socio-political, economic and cultural life in Bulgaria and the DPRK will be historical subjects, recording of songs, dancing and folk music, radio-plays. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 12 Jul 78 AU]

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW RETURNS--The Bulgarian delegation led by Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee on Culture, that took part in the regular meeting of the socialist countries' ministers of culture in Moscow returned on 12 July to Bulgaria. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Jul 78 AU]

WESTERN PRESS TREATMENT OF SOVIET TRIALS SCORED

AU131220Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jul 78 p 7 AU

[Oldrich Pospisil commentary in the column "Notes": "Blackmailers"]

[Text] The public trials of three Soviet citizens have begun in Moscow and in Kaluga. Two are accused of high treason, of connections with hostile intelligence services and other offenses, while the third is accused of subversive antistate activity. These people have violated Soviet laws and it is now up to the court to determine--in harmony with valid laws--the extent of their guilt. Every state has this right and obligation in the name of the sovereign interests of its people.

The bourgeois press, however, thinks differently and wants to demagogically abuse the trials in Moscow and Kaluga as pretexts to again slander the Soviet Union. This is, after all, nothing new. But in the case of the three trials, something new has appeared. The French AURORE, for example, called the trials in Moscow and Kaluga "a challenge to the West" and the London TIMES claims that they are "alarming for the West". The British DAILY MAIL reached the peak when it wrote in a threatening manner: "President Carter must delay SALT! Nothing else will help." Similar threats can also be found in other bourgeois papers.

And here we clearly see the real intentions of these "fervent protectors of human rights." It is an attempt at political blackmail on a large scale. It is an attempt to abuse an obvious domestic policy affair of the Soviet Union in order to attack the process of detente itself. The international blackmailers want to make peace and detente contingent on the Soviet Union's surrender of its natural right of self-defense against spies and subversionists.

International reaction is making an unconcealed attempt to reverse the entire world trend toward detente and betterment of the international atmosphere, as all people without exception desire. It is not only a dirty game, but also a dangerous one.

YOUNG'S REMARKS ON 'U.S. POLITICAL PRISONERS' NOTED

LD140846Y Prague CTK in English 0823 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 14, CETEKA--The statement of Andrew Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, in an interview to the French paper LE MATIN has a very negative impact on the current anti-Soviet campaign in the U.S. around the trial of 'dissidents' Anatoliy Shcharanskiy and Aleksandr Ginzburg, RUDE PRAVO writes today.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party daily quotes Andrew Young's statement that there are hundreds and maybe thousands of people in U.S. prisons who could be described as political prisoners. The high-ranking official of the Carter administration has thus confirmed that political trials take place in the U.S. and that many Americans are jailed for their conviction.

The White House worries about human rights start beyond the U.S. borders, in order that the Carter administration need not take a realistic view of the situation in the U.S., at the suppression of a number of human rights and the failure to observe them.

The paper recalls that the White House spokesman, Jody Powell, said in response to Andrew Young's statement that the President and the secretary of state are the U.S. spokesmen on foreign political affairs. The White House has evidently failed to notice that Young's statement concerned a domestic problem of the United States, the problem of political repression. This also proves that the "human rights campaign" waged by the U.S. administration is an exclusively foreign political action aimed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, RUDE PRAVO says.

INDRA RECEIVES NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR DELLECI

LD132206Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today in Prague received Noureddine Delleci, new ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, on the occasion of the start of his tour of duty.

DELEGATION LED BY KORCAK LEAVES ON VISIT TO IRAQ

LD130850Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] An official Czechoslovak delegation, led by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, left Prague for the Republic of Iraq today to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution and the 10th anniversary of the Ba'th Party's assumption of power. The delegation also includes Vlastimil Chalupa, federal minister for communications, and Miroslav Jiraska, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Republic of Iraq. The delegation was seen off at the airport by representatives of the party's Central Committee and of the Federal Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Communications.

INSTRUMENTS OF RATIFICATION EXCHANGED WITH BELGIUM

LD131800Y Prague CTK in English 1709 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 13, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia and Belgium exchanged here today ratification documents of their consular agreement, signed in Brussels on June 15, 1976, and coming into force on August 12, 1978.

The documents were exchanged between Czechoslovak Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mecislav Jablonsky and Belgian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Baron Roland d'Anethan.

PRC'S DECLINING RELATIONS WITH FORMER ALLIES NOTED

AU131035Y Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 12 Jul 78 p 5 AU

[Commentary signed (FA): "On the Margin of Events; China Gives the Cold Shoulder"]

[Text] The severe abatement in Sino-Albanian relations, which was carried out by the Chinese in the same boorish manner as the recent decline vis-a-vis Vietnam and, at almost the same time, the change in regard to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] seemingly took the external structure of a diplomatic and economic response to specific events in mutual relations. [paragraph continues]

Their timing, however, suggests that these specific events had the same historical value as the "seven bullets in Sarajevo" [allusion to passage in J. Hasek's satirical novel "Good Soldier Svejk"]; that is, the time has come to make use of the most diverse pretexts to implement the long-prepared plan to divest themselves of commitments to those who are bearers of a socialist orientation, because the fanatic anti-Sovietism of the contemporary Chinese leadership no longer intends to waste its energies on someone who is hesitating with astonishment over the anticommunist nature of the pro-Chinese community.

We mentioned the PDRY. The Western press, much the same as the ECONOMIST of London, illustrated the reports on Rubayyi's aborted coup with pictures of his visit to Peking. And let us take a look at the immediate turnabout in the Peking press evaluation of the new South Yemeni Government. It has immediately begun supporting the sanctions and resolutions of the Arab League, among which commentators believe there is a secret accord on coordination of actions among Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrein, the United Arab Emirates and other reactionary regimes against progressive forces in the Middle East. Chinese diplomats are also apparently developing interest in the purity of the anti-Soviet and anticommunist style.

DISSIDENTS ANNOUNCE HUNGER STRIKE, SIGN DECLARATION

AU131325Y Vienna ARBEITER ZEITUNG in German 13 Jul 78 p 4 AU

[Premysl Janyr report: "Tomorrow Hunger Strike of Dissidents in the CSSR"]

[Text] Vienna (AZ)--In the CSSR, 175 persons have announced a symbolic protest strike for 14 and 15 July. Their declaration, which they also sent to Prosecutor General Jan Fejes, says in part: "Many of our compatriots are detained in Czechoslovak prisons pending trial or serving sentences, frequently for concealed political reasons, because they did not hide their political views and acted in accordance with their consciences."

These people are imprisoned although all they did was to claim an inalienable right that is even guaranteed by law, the declaration says and continues: "We condemn their imprisonment. We are constantly thinking of their severe fate and are indignant about this injustice. The fact that people are imprisoned in our country for their opinions cannot leave us indifferent as citizens, all the more so as it is a characteristic symptom of the general situation in our country and has a devastating effect on the whole society."

The signatories of this declaration include Rudolf Battek, former Czech National Assembly deputy; Sekaninova-Cakrtova, former deputy foreign minister; writers Vaclav Havel, Pavel Kohout and Karol Sidon; philosopher Julius Tomin, priest Josef Hajek, musician Svetopluk Karasek and many others.

BRIEFS

ENVISAGED GRAIN HARVEST--Grain has been sown on some 2.6 million hectares in the CSSR, which is 55,000 hectares more than last year; the target for grain production in this year's harvest is 10.8 million tons. The present state of vegetation--above all of wheat--is generally promising and rather good yields can be expected in most parts of the republic. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jul 78 p 1 AU]

NATO LEADERS ACCUSED OF 'WORLD POWER PLANS'

AU130959Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Jul 78 p 6 AU

[C.D. commentary: "The NATO Leaders' World Power Plans"]

[Text] "Is NATO to pursue a world policy?" With this demagogical question as a headline, the FRG's FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG recently published an alarmist appeal to the imperialist pact to draft and practice an aggressive strategy. Bundeswehr Colonel Weinstein, the pamphlet's author, reported on a symposium of "prominent NATO political and military leaders" which took place at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis. As is known, U.S. President Carter recently gave a speech there which caused even leading U.S. politicians to speak of a threatening return to cold war. It was certainly a coincidence that the NATO professionals met at the same place. But he who still has Carter's speech in mind, and now reads of the plans which the imperialist strategists are hatching, must feel that this is not a coincidence, and that these things are tied together.

The requested "comprehensive NATO strategy" is nothing but a reissue of the notorious "global strategy" of the days when the United States, as a world gendarme, arrogated the right, in wars of aggression in Southeast Asia and with a strategy of blackmail vis-a-vis Cuba, to stifle the peoples' struggle for their national and social liberation in blood by force of arms.

It is once again becoming evident that imperialism has not abandoned its attempt to retain the sphere of domination and influence left it outside the capitalist metropolises, and even to expand it as much as possible. Initially, after the Cuban fiasco, and particularly after the historic defeat in Vietnam, the "soft" methods of neocolonialism, with its means of political and economic blackmail, were resorted to more intensively. But this tactic was unable to halt the legitimate course of history, it now intends to return to the old methods of open, brutal imperialist power policy. The NATO military intervention in Zaire has made this clear to everyone.

But the NATO strategists are not only thinking of Africa in this context. The NATO secretary general stretched the potential political and military zone of interest of the alliance particularly far, Weinstein garrulously revealed. He spoke oracularly about the possibility of Japan's joining NATO, and listed, among the targets of NATO's ambitions, Vietnam, the Philippines, Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Straits of Ormuz off the coast of the Arab Peninsula.

To justify the reissue of this global strategy which conflicts with international law, recourse was again taken to reckless anti-Soviet incitement. Once more the NATO leaders stood truth on its head, driveling about an alleged "worldwide pressure of Soviet military power" which must be "opposed." It was deliberately concealed at the same time, however, that the Soviet Union is the only great power which consistently speaks out for arms limiation and for disarmament and which only recently has submitted, at the UN special session, a comprehensive program for consolidation of detente through military measures.

"Important imperialist quarters are pushing with all possible means for a return to cold war, Erich Honecker stated at the eighth SED Central Committee session. "They are accelerating the arms race on the part of NATO, are striving to undermine the positive results of detente in Europe, and are attacking the policy of peaceful coexistence in its very essence."

The NATO meeting in Annapolis has reaffirmed this assessment. The NATO leaders' world power plans constitute a danger to world peace. Therefore, vigilance remains the dictate of the hour.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S ACTIVITIES

Receives Soviet Ambassador

LD132018Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, today received Petr Abrasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who is the Soviet ambassador to the GDR. During the conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality, Petr Abrasimov reported results of the July plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and on the recent meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Erich Honecker, for his part, noted the interest shown by the people of the GDR in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Cables New Ghanaian Leader

AU131454Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[Unattributed Berlin dispatch: "Greetings to Ghana on Assumption of Office"]

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has transmitted cordial congratulations to Lt Gen Fred William Akuffo, newly appointed chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Ghana, on assumption of his position. The state telegram says: "I combine my wishes for your personal well-being and successful development of your country with the firm conviction that relations between our two countries will further deepen and strengthen."

USSR'S YEPISHEV HOLDS TALKS WITH LT GEN HAMPF

LD131820Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The recent activities of the most aggressive imperialist circles obligate the National People's Army [NVA] to constantly maintain its defense capabilities at the necessary level. This was stated today by the deputy chief of the Political Main Administration of the NVA, Lt Gen Ernst Hampf, during a meeting of German-Soviet brotherhood in arms at the Erich Habersaath Technical College for NCOs. As socialist patriots, GDR soldiers made a worthy contribution to strengthening the military might of socialism. The chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, Army General Aleksey Yepishev, paid tribute to the alliance between the two countries and armies as an embodiment of proletarian solidarity. Earlier, the guests had visited combat ships of the People's Navy and lecture halls at the NVA college.

SINDERMANN TAKES PART IN IRAQI CELEBRATIONS

LD140724Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2126 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad--(ADN correspondent) A GDR delegation headed by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Politburo and deputy chairman of the State Council, arrived on Thursday evening in Baghdad.

The delegation is there at the invitation of the National Command of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and of the Government of the Republic of Iraq, in order to take part in festivities marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the republic and the 10th anniversary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party's takeover of power on 17 July 1968. Horst Sindermann was cordially welcomed at the Iraqi capital's international airport by Dr Munif ar-Razzaz, deputy secretary general of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and head of the Office for International Relations of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party National Command.

TISCH-LED FDGB DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DENMARK

LD131300Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1116 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Copenhagen--An FDGB delegation led by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Politburo, arrived in Copenhagen on Thursday for a 2-day official visit. The delegation was invited by Thomas Nielsen, chairman of the Danish trade union organization. Official talks began immediately upon the delegations's arrival.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH GDR AMBASSADOR IN LEBANON

LD140716Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has accused Israel and other Western countries of again involving the Lebanese people in armed conflicts through their scheming. During a meeting with Achim Reichardt, GDR ambassador in Beirut, he also rejected all attempts to exclude the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, from attaining the inalienable national rights of the Palestinians. "Arafat thanked the GDR for the solidarity consignment transmitted to the PLO at the beginning of this week.

CUBAN SUGAR INDUSTRY MINISTER LAGE ENDS VISIT

FL131910Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1804 GMT 13 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Sugar Industry Minister Marcos Lage has concluded a 2-week working visit to the GDR. While in the GDR, Lage held talks with Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee, as well as with the ministers of agriculture and machinery construction, among many others. The Cuban minister visited important industrial centers in the provinces of Dresden and Leipzig. In the latter, he participated in the closing ceremony of the GDR national livestock-agricultural fair. Minister Lage was seen off at Berlin's airport by Cuban Ambassador to the GDR Nicolas Rodriguez and by Friedrich Schiefer, deputy chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH AFGHANISTAN SIGNED IN KABUL

LD131550Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1442 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Kabul--A trade agreement between the GDR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was signed on Thursday in Kabul, by GDR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Heinz Sachse and Afghan Deputy Trade Minister Sarwar Yorish.

A delegation led by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Klaus Willerding, was received, during its official visit at the invitation of the Revolutionary Council, by Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, as well as by several other ministers.

These talks took place in the spirit of the friendship and developing cooperation between the two countries.

SOELLE SIGNS TRADE AGREEMENT, PROTOCOL WITH DPRK

LD131855Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] Pyongyang--A trade agreement for the period 1979 to 1984 and a protocol on mutual trade deliveries for the year 1979 were signed in Pyongyang by the foreign trade ministers of the GDR and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK], Horst Soelle and Choe Chong-kun [listed as vice minister for foreign trade]. The trade agreement envisages continuous development of exchange of goods till 1984.

SKEPTICISM TOWARD BONN SUMMIT CONSIDERED 'APT'

LD140708Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Klaus Olizeg commentary]

[Excerpts] Predictions for this weekend's economic conference, to be held in Bonn by the heads of government of seven important capitalist industrial states, maintain that it will be hard to produce a coordinated policy. The optimists are hoping for good packaging at least. Hardly anyone is asking about the content of the talks, and a prominent FRG employers' representative described his reactions by saying that he hoped no one's expectations were too high. The skepticism is apt.

The Bonn meeting is the fourth of this kind. The final declaration of the first, held in 1975 in Rambouillet, stated, and I quote: "The industrial democracies are determined to overcome high unemployment, continuing inflation and serious energy problems. The aim must be constant and lasting growth." Looking beyond the finely worded documents, the reality of capitalism has proved that this system has not overcome any of its social and economic problems. The preceding summit conferences have not been able to do this, they have not wanted to help the 17 million unemployed in the developed capitalist countries. Why, then, should this happen in Bonn?

It has been argued for weeks as to which state could be coupled up, so to speak, as the engine to capitalism's economic train, which is crawling along. But meanwhile, it is dawning on all the participatns that there can be no decision at all on this, because those concerned are, to keep the metaphor, definitely short of steam.

Thus, the most remarkable phenomenon of the preparatory phase remains the arrogance with which this Bonn meeting is hailed as a world economic summit, as if the United States, Canada, France, the FRG, Great Britain, Italy and Japan--states which cannot even coordinate among themselves--were the world.

CARTER'S CHANCES AT BONN ECONOMIC SUMMIT PREDICTED

LD131142Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Americans believe that attack is the best form of defense. With this tactic in mind, President Carter is off to the Bonn economic summit conference of Western countries. Eva Vertes reports from New York:

Carter outlined Washington's stance yesterday in his statement to several West European television stations. The American intentions seem clear: throw the ball into the other countries' court--that is, criticize the other countries for general economic problems before they call the Americans to account. Carter was referring to the fact that for the first time in a long while finished industrial goods have come to the top of America's import list and oil has been squeezed into second place. The major part of these goods are delivered by the FRG and Japan, two partners participating in the Bonn meeting. This is why, he said, they are also responsible for the American foreign trade deficit that they always blame on America.

However, it is known in the American capital on the eve of the Presidential departure, that the other countries also hold several trump cards. Since January, the United States has spent over $20 billion on imported oil and could show a $30 billion deficit, but the administration is unable to wrest from congress the long-promised medicine to remedy the situation, namely, the energy bill urged by the administration. The American President, therefore--to borrow from the headline of an editorial in The New York TIMES--is preparing for the summit with a very heavy rucksack.

LAZAR REPORTS TO 13 JULY MEETING OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD131756Y Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 13 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, reported to the government on the 32nd session of CMEA and on the 86th session of the executive committee. The Council of Ministers passed the report in approval and called on the competent state agencies to take the necessary steps concerning execution of the adopted recommendations. The Council of Ministers discussed and approved the report on the 7th session of the Hungarian-Vietnamese Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee and commissioned the committee of international economic relations to elaborate an action plan for the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the session.

The minister of metallurgy and machine industry submitted a report for the selective development of machine industry, which the Council of Ministers passed in approval.

Based on the report of the health minister, the Council of Ministers discussed and approved an account on the fulfillment of the Fifth Five-Year Plan's hospital development and reconstruction project, and set further tasks.

KADAR RECEIVES DANISH CP PRESIDENT JENSEN FOR TALKS

LD131210Y Budapest MTI in English 1058 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 13 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, received on Thursday Jorgen Jensen, the president of the Danish Communist Party.

At the meeting, marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere, views were exchanged on current issues of the international situation, of the international workers movement and of the cooperation between the two countries and two parties. The meeting was attended by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and by C. Herman Jensen, member of the Danish Communist Party.

PRC'S MOVES TO BREAK NONALINED STATES' UNITY REPORTED

LD131224Y Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 13 (MTI)--Elias Bela, MTI's Peking correspondent reports:

Before the Belgrade conference of the foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries, to be soon opened, the Chinese press is carrying on a heated propaganda campaign against the Soviet Union and Cuba. It is accusing the two socialist countries of endeavouring to break up the "unity" of the non-aligned countries and of intending to put the countries of the third world into the service of the Soviet Union's targets of "world hegemony". Peking, which has been considering itself for some time as the mouthpiece of the third world, regards as the non-aligned countries' major task, as stipulated by the conception on the world's "three-part division" by Mao Tse-tung, to line them up in the anti-Soviet "international unity front" the endeavour no. 1 of the Chinese foreign policy; and the countries that do not comply with this Chinese demand are, in the view of the Peking propaganda, denouncing and abandoning the struggle against "imperialism and hegemony". This is being backed by Renmin Ribao's articles, produced on the line, when they are pressing for the the need to unite closely the third world's countries of the most different social and political systems and to make everyone believe that the Soviet Union is the public enemy no. 1., not only for China but also for the third world. Cuba is an extraordinarily unpleasant thorn in Peking's flesh, Cuba which has proved not by words but by actions, by its selfless assistence provided for African liberation movements and for countries that had become the targets of foreign imperialist and neocolonialist aggression.

The Strength of Real Internationalism

Cuba's existence and activities are an effective disproval to Peking's "three worlds" conception. This is the reason why every step and action by Cuba is producing hot fury in Peking. Observers explain by this the campaign stirred up by China which is designed to ban Cuba from the non-aligned countries' movement. China's leadership does not shrink back from bringing about an open split in the third world under the mask of the struggle against the Soviet Union and Cuba. This policy proves an unprecedented narrow-mindedness and can result only in the fact that sooner or later the non-aligned countries realize that China's real aim is to achieve that the third world countries support its own strategy of hegemony and to put them into the service of its anti-Soviet policy, point out observers in Peking.

MTI, WAFA SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT IN BUDAPEST

LD131836Y Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 13 (MTI)--Following an invitation by the general director of the Hungarian news agency (MTI), Ziad Abdul Fattah, general director of the Palestinian news agency WAFA included in his European tour also Hungary. In Budapest he studied the Hungarian system of news broadcast and carried on talks with heads of MTI. After the negotiations the two parties signed a cooperation agreement between the Hungarian and the Palestinian news agencies.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS GIEREK 10 JULY SPEECH AT SZCZECIN SHIPYARD

AU121715Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jul 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the 10 July Szczecin meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of the Adolf Warski shipyards]

[Text] On behalf of the supreme party and state authorities, Edward Gierek extended to shipyard workers and their relatives heartiest congratulations and cordial greetings. The achievements of the Szczecin shipyards in the past 30 years entitle you to be justifiably proud and gratified, and constitute an outstanding expression of the deep transfromations that have occurred and are occurring in our country ever since the establishment of People's Poland, he said. These shipyards were constructed during the industrialization of our national economy and during the rapid development and close integration of the recovered Piast territories with the fatherland. The development of the shipping industry and its growing position in our national economy are a clear symbol of our presence in the Baltic and on the high seas. Our people's achievements in maritime economy constitute a lasting and important factor in the economic strength of People's Poland and its place in the world. Edward Gierek recalled that in 1971-77 alone shipping investments amounted to Z28 billion and that Poland's 10th place in the world and 8th in Europe in shipping production, and 5th and 4th places respectively in shipping export, are the measure of our efforts.

The policy of expanding and modernizing the shipping industry is indissolubly related to our plans and intentions to strengthen and expand Poland's participation in the international division of labor, in world trade and in international scientific and technical cooperation, Edward Gierek said. Our cooperation with the USSR, the chief importer of our ships, is of crucial importance to our shipping industry. Another reason for the development of our shipping industry and maritime economy is the increasingly urgent need for Poland's participation in the exploitation of biological riches and mineral resources of the seas and oceans.

Edward Gierek further stressed that the shipping workers in People's Poland have become a leading echelon of the Polish workers class. The workforce of our shipyards is young, but their qualifications and experience are extensive. There workers match the high production standards, as shown during difficult and even dramatic times. We all remember this well, he said.

The first secretary stressed that in the seventies the workers, engineers and technicians of the shipping industry as well as the cooperating scientific centers have made a great contribution to socioeconomic progress through effective and efficient performance, exacting discipline and creative initiatives in implementing the strategy outlined by the sixth and seventh congresses. The socioeconomic policy of party and state authorities is being implemented through the daily labors of the working class and millions and millions of Polish women and men. The prospects for the further development of Poland's strength and of our people's prosperity depend on all of us. Edward Gierek recalled that the recent national conference of representatives of workers' self-government groups stressed most strongly the role and tasks of workers' self-government conferences in developing socialist socioproduction relations and in organizing increasingly effective and productive performance.

The coming national day, he said, presents an opportunity to reflect on the road we have traveled--the road that has taken our socialist fatherland from the liberation of Hitlerite occupation and the first years of postwar reconstruction to a highly developed and modern socialist state whose position in the world is very strong as demonstrated by Poland's recent participation in the conquest of space.

The shipping workers have helped create these achievements and this position of our fatherland. In Szczecin and in all of western Pomerania people are encountering with particular force the great changes carried out by our people. We have created a new life along the Baltic, the Odra and the Nysa. We have raised towns, villages and plants from ruins and we have developed a large-scale industry. This is testimony to the creative powers, abilities and talents of our people.

JABLONSKI, JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVE MEXICAN DELEGATION

LD131418Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, today at Belweder Palace received a delegation from the United States of Mexico headed by Senator Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe, chairman of the Grand Commission of the Senate. Ways of intensifying cooperation between the two countries in the spheres of economy, science and culture were discussed, stressing the roles played by the Polish Sejm and the Mexican congress in this respect. Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz also received the Mexican parliamentary delegation.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2100 GMT on 13 July adds that Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe met with Emil Wojtaszek on the same day.]

SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS INDUSTRIAL WORKS IN LODZ

LD131738Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Lodz--The Soviet delegation to the current session of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation led by Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today acquainted themselves with the development of local light industry. The Soviet guests visited the cotton industry works named after Marchlewski and the Teofilow textile works, whose products are well known in the USSR.

TEJCHMA MEETS WITH KULAKOV IN MOSCOW FOR AGRICULTURE TALKS

LD131924Y Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A Polish delegation, headed by Vice Premier Jozef Tejchma now in the Soviet Union, is studying Soviet experience in developing agriculture. Further expansion of Polish-Soviet cooperation in this field was also the subject of talks which Mr Tejchma held with Fedor Kulakov, member of the Political Bureau of the Soviet Communist Party.

PLENARY SESSION OF THE SEJM SCHEDULED FOR 20-21 JULY

LD132033Y Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 13 July, PAP--A plenary session of the Polish Sejm is to be held on 20 and 21 July. The state budget and economic situation will be discussed on the first day of the debates. The second day of the plenary session of Polish parliament, July 21, will be devoted to the recently concluded first Polish space flight. On the same day the Sejm will debate over the submitted proposal to establish the honorary titles: "Cosmonaut of the Polish People's Republic" and "Merited Military Pilot of the Polish People's Republic". The titles are meant as a remembrance of the historic fact--the space flight by first Pole aboard Soviet spaceship Soyuz-30.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS PARTY-STATE GREETINGS TO MONGOLIA

AU1217000Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Polish Party-State Greetings on Mongolia's National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR]: To comrade Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, in Ulaanbaatar.

On the occasion of the 57th anniversary of the victory of the people's revolution in Mongolia--on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the Polish People's Republic we send cordial, fraternal greetings to the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium, the Council of Ministers of the MPR and the Mongolian people.

The Polish people cordially congratulate the communists and the people of socialist work in Mongolia on the successes scored in socialist construction.

The achievements of fraternal Mongolia are the results of the implementation of the correct policy of socioeconomic developments which was mapped out by the MPRP and which constitutes an important contribution in strengthening the socialist forces of the world.

The Polish people highly value Poland and Mongolia's common views on current basic international questions and Mongolia's contribution to strengthening detente and peace throughout the world.

We deeply believe that the relations of fraternal friendship between our parties and our peoples will continue to develop, serving well the interests of our two countries and the cause of socialism in the world.

We are convinced that the Mongolian people will score new successes in the construction of a developed socialist society while implementing the resolutions of the 17th MPRP congress. This is our cordial wish.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

BRIEFS

NEW TV RELAY STATION--A TV program II relay station was put into operation in Kolobrzeg on 8 July. The new installation will insure very good reception of TV program II in Kolobrzeg and its environs. The commissioning ceremony was attended by Central Committee Secretary Ryszard Frelek; Wladyslaw Kozdra, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship committee in Koszalin; and by the local authorities. Ryszard Frelek also met with the scouts from Koszalin vacationing at the Drezno rest camp in Koszalin Voivodship. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jul 78 p 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU'S ACTIVITIES AT NEPTUN RESORT REPORTED

Receives Syrian Parliamentary Delegation

AU132141Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1956 GMT 13 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/7/1978--The good relations of friendship and collaboration on multiple planes between Romania and Syria, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of the Syrian Arab Republic, between the parliaments of the two countries which are continually developing were highlighted during the talks President Nicolae Ceausescu had in Neptun on July 13 with the members of the delegation of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic, led by Mahmud Hadid, member of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria, speaker of the council, who visit Romania. They expressed also the wish to deepen and diversify the fruitful collaboration and cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples to their benefit, to the benefit of the cause of peace, progress and understanding internationally. They laid stress in this connection on the importance the contacts between the Romanian and Syrian parliamentarians have for strengthening the relations of friendship and for expanding the Romanian-Syrian collaboration.

Special attention was paid to the problems pertaining to the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East. The Romanian president Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized on this occasion as well Romania's position as regards the peaceful settlement of the conflict in the region based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, on the solving of the Palestinian people's problem in keeping with their legitimate right to self-determination, inclusive by the creation of an independent Palestinian state, on the observance of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in the region.

Receives DPRK Deputy Foreign Minister

AU132122Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 13 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/7/1978--In the afternoon of July 13, President Nicolae Ceausescu received in the Neptun resort Yi Song-hui, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, now visiting Romania.

Stress was laid with satisfaction during the interview on the good relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, between the two peoples in the spirit of the talks and understandings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, of the provisions and principles laid down in the treaty of peace and collaboration between the two countries.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister of foreign affairs.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SENATOR MCGOVERN'S VISIT

Received by Giosan, Andrei

AU131140Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 13 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Grand National Assembly Chairman Nicolae Giosan has received U.S. Senator George McGovern, who is visiting our country.

During the meeting the two sides stressed with satisfaction that relations between Romania and the United States are experiencing a positive evolution, being based on the principles set forth in the documents signed during the meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Jimmy Carter.

The sides also exchanged views on the activity carried out by the two supreme legislative forums and on developing cooperation between them, stressing their contribution to expanding relations between Romania and the United States and to strengthening Romanian-U.S. friendship and cooperation, understanding among people, and peace throughout the world.

U.S. Senator George McGovern was also received by Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei. During the ensuing talk they discussed bilateral and international matters of common interest.

Received by Ceausescu

AU132128Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 13 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/7/1978--The upwards course of the Romanian-U.S. relations economically and in other domains of activity, just as the existence of broad opportunities to diversify their relations to the benefit of both countries, was emphasized during the interview President Nicolae Ceausescu had on July 13 with U.S. Senator George McGovern.

Approaching some questions of international life, they stressed the importance of a political settlement to the states of tension and conflict in various zones of the world, the need for concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament first of all, for an improved international political climate and developed collaboration and cooperation among states in the interest of peace and social progress.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES CEAUSESCU ADVISER

AU131848Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 13 Jul 78 AU

Vasile Pungan, minister at the presidency of the Socialist Republic of Romania and chief of the presidential counselors, has been received in Tripoli by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

On this occasion the Romanian envoy conveyed a message on behalf of RCP Secretary General and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Thanking the envoy, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi asked him to extend fraternal greetings and wishes for personal health and happiness to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

During the meeting, the sides pointed with satisfaction to the stage of friendly relations between the two countries and expressed the desire to take actions to develop and consolidate friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Libyan peoples. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed the particular importance of his talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and expressed the desire to continue the fruitful and sincere dialog with the Romanian head of state and to pay an official friendly visit to Romania at a convenient date for both sides.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT IN LATE JULY

AU132212Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 13 Jul 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei, Vice Adm Oscar Antonio Montes, minister of foreign relations and worship of the Republic of Argentina, will pay an official visit to Romania in the second half of this month.

ANDREI RECEIVES GREEK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU132143Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 13 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/7/1978--Romanian minister for foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, received the delegation of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Parliament of the Hellenic Republic, led by Emmanuel Kothris, chairman of the commission, who is visiting Romania, on July 13. Aspects of the relations between Romania and Greece as well as certain international problems of mutual interest were discussed during the interview.

The Hellenic parliamentarians were received by the patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church, Justin Moisescu, the same day.

TU CONFEDERATION CENTRAL COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM

AU132125Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 13 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/7/1978--The plenary meeting of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, debating the tasks of the trade unions in fulfilling the 1978 plan and the measures to ensure proper preparations for carrying out the 1979-1980 single national plan for economic and social development, was held in Bucharest on July 13. In connection with this point on the agenda, the plenary meeting adopted a plan of measures. The plenary meeting also discussed and adopted the report on the activity of the trade union bodies and organisations in selecting, promoting, instructing and educating cadres in 1977.

Gheorghe Pana, chairman of the Central Council of the GTUC of Romania, took the floor on conclusion of the proceedings.

LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION MEETS, ELECTS OFFICIALS

AU132132Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 13 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/7/1978--The proceedings of the all-country conference of the Romanian Lawyer's Association were held in Bucharest on July 13. After debates on the presented documents, the conference approved the activity of the Central Council and the report of the Auditing Commission. The participants adopted the resolution of the all-country conference of the Romanian Lawyer's Association, the modification of the association's rules and elected the Central Council, the Executive Bureau and the Auditing Commission.

Constantin Flitan, ambassador and director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was elected chairman of the association; Maria Costache, chairman of the Arges County Court; Tudor Dragan, chairman of the Constitutional and Legal Commission of the Grand National Assembly; Francisc Deac, professor, and Georghe Vlasceanu, chairman of the Judgement Commission of the Bucharest "Vulcan" enterprise, were elected vice-chairmen. Opre Romul, director in the Ministry of Justice, was elected secretary.

PRESIDENT TITO CONFERS WITH DOLANC IN SPLIT

AU131315Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Split--Following a walk in Marjan Park, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito drove to the Park Hotel where he conferred with Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and with representatives of the Split communal assembly. Split citizens warmly greeted President Tito.

POLITIKA INTERVIEWS FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT

AU140940Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jul 78 pp 1-2 AU

[Permanent correspondent Djuka Julius' exclusive interview with FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at his office in Bonn, presumably on 11 July]

[Text] [Question] Mr Chancellor, how do you assess the present difficulties and tensions in the relations between the two superpowers, and how do you regard the prospects for further pacification?

[Answer] "I will answer the second part of your question first. For years the FRG Government has been consistently following the course of relaxation of tension. It does this daily in the relations between the two German states; it has repeatedly advanced the process of detente in Europe; and we are making our contribution so that this policy may be successful on the world scale as well. In this last, most comprehensive field, some irritations have developed in the last few months. I do not think it is good--and I had to tell this to the presidents of Nigeria and Zambia during my recent trip to Lagos and Lusaka--that non-African forces are interfering in the situation there. The policy of detente can be successful only if it creates trust. If this trust is abused, this is a step backward.

"But the policy of relaxation of tension is too important for the responsible politicians in the East and the West to jeopardize it. This also applies to the leaders of the superpowers, and especially to them, for they know best that in this nuclear age there is no responsible alternative to detente."

[Question] Mr Schmidt, you have been concerned with the problem of military balance and disarmament for a long time. How do you view the prerequisites and the possibilities for limiting the arms race, or for the first steps in the direction of disarmament?

[Answer] "The FRG, like the other European countries which are not directly participating in the dialog between the United States and the Soviet Union on problems of nuclear strategic disarmament, hopes that the SALT negotiations will lead to success. The same applies to MBFR; as you know, we also have a seat at the conference table in Vienna. After a few years of delay, something has now begun to move in these negotiations. Together with our allies we are now examining the latest proposals of the Warsaw Pact. They are an important basis for discussion on the way to the goal of these negotiations, which is also defined in the final declaration of the UN special session on disarmament, i.e. an approximate parity of armed forces at a lower level.

"After all, the nonalined countries have also contributed at this special UN session so that the world may find the way out of the vicious circle of the arms race. I very much welcome the fact that agreement was reached in New York on formulations from which one can clearly discern that all the countries condemn the waste of money and labor on armaments. [paragraph continues]

"These billions and the terrific human intelligence applied for that purpose should finally be used to serve better aims, and especially to aid the uncounted millions of now hungry people to gain a better and more dignified life."

[Question] What should be done, in your opinion, so that the process of detente in Europe may again be advanced on the basis of the implementation of the CSCE final act? Do you maintain your suggestion that the next CSCE meeting be held at a political level?

[Answer] "You know how important our 'eastern policy' was for making CSCE possible and a success. We firmly maintain the view that all parts of the final act are equally important and that they should be respected by all signatory states, in accordance with the signatures attached. The CSCE final act is a milestone in the process of detente, and I think that in 1980 in Madrid, after appropriate preparations, the ministers who will attend the meeting could set new signposts. Of course this demands that trust between the participating states should further increase.

"An excessive criticism of some states serves as little purpose as the sometimes very noticeable tendency to take any commentary at once as interference in internal affiars."

Inter-German Skies Clearing

[Question] One gains the impression that "something is again moving" in the relations between the FRG and the GDR, in the sense of a more favorable development. What do you expect of the new negotiations, and what does German-German cooperation mean for detente in Europe? Have you been preparing for a meeting with Erich Honecker in the GDR?

[Answer] "Detente is not merely a bilateral affair. For instance, we cannot expect brilliant sunny weather in the relations between the two German states if the general climate around us is unfavorable.

"But you are right: There are clear signs that mutual efforts in the process of inter-German normalization are leading to new partial results. Thus we are now negotiating the construction of a northern superhighway from Berlin to Hamburg. We are convinced that this plan, which has existed for decades, will now finally be realized. When one has in mind the importance of the port of Hamburg for the neighbors of the GDR, too, one may freely discuss an endeavor of European scale."

Chancellor Schmidt then spoke about the importance of the construction of new inter-German border crossings, better telephone communications and the probable speedy conclusion of the work of the border commission of the two Germanys and pointed out:

"The settling of relations between the two German states is and remains an essential element of European pacification. The FRG and the GDR bear special responsibility for detente, in accordance with their position on the border between the states with different social and political systems.

"In this connection, Berlin is of special significance. Our policy proceeds from the strict respect for and full implementation of the quadripartite agreement in Berlin. It is here that the readiness and will for detente must be proven.

"However, as regards your question about a meeting of the leading politicians of the two German states, I am still, as before, of the opinion that such personal meetings after good preparations may offer a proper contribution to the continuation of the process of relaxation of tension.

"This,however, presupposes a further improvement of the inter-German climate expressed in concrete facts, or rather it presupposes that results may be expected which will bring tangible benefits to people in divided Germany."

The World Economy Functions

[Question] In a few days you will be the host of a summit meeting of the representatives of the industrial countries of West Europe, America, Japan and the EEC commission. How do you assess the world economic situation and what do you expect of the meeting in Bonn?

[Answer] "The world has not yet fully recuperated from the consequences of the 'oil shock' of 1973. Since then, the world has been obliged to direct itself according to new indicators. It is an undisputable success of the world economic system that despite the monetary uncertainties, protracted recession, very high inflation in some places and unemployment which has been only partially mastered, it has not fallen into the trade-political manner of behavior of the late twenties and early thirties. There is no trade war; world trade functions, although not everywhere as we would wish.

"Considering the many problems, a personal conversation between responsible politicians now has a special significance. Each one of us will have to contribute to the effort to reduce the difficulties. But no wonders must be expected from the so-called 'Bonn summit.' This is the fourth meeting of its kind, and there will certainly be a fifth. You can see from this fact alone that it is a matter of a working process and not of a unique event."

[Question] Do you think that it is a good practice that the most important industrial powers of the West and Japan talk among themselves, in a close circle on problems that directly concern the position and interest of many other countries?

[Answer] "The heads of state and governments of the industrial countries who come to the Bonn meeting have an indisputable interest in the world economy as a whole--which is to say not merely the economic, trade and monetary relations among themselves--regaining its stride and functioning to the benefit of all countries. Since however, the share of these countries in the world industrial production and in world trade is very high, they bear the responsibility--whether they want to or not--for an able functioning of the world economy. Your question nevertheless has a legitimate essence, which I not only do not deny but also am fully aware of this concern.

"Even our partners in the EEC sometimes have certain reservations in this respect. But it is precisely the FRG Government that does all it can to remove these reservations.

"I can tell you another thing: The cares of the countries of the third and fourth worlds are present at the conference table. Think, for instance, only of the question of future energy supplies at acceptable prices, which is the central problem of many developing countries that must be solved."

Check in North-South Negotiations

[Question] The mutual dependence between the industrial countries and the developing countries is no longer disputed, neither is the principle that the industrial countries must in their own interest help bring about a quicker economic progress of the developing countries. However, the negotiations between the north and the south have come to a standstill because the industrial countries so far have not been prepared to meet the justified demands of the developing countries. What does the FRG Government want to do, and what can it do to speed up the north-south negotiations and to achieve initial agreements?

[Answer] "I agree with the description of the situation in the first part of your question. But I do not share your opinion that the north-south negotiations are now stagnating to a certain extent because the industrial powers have not shown enough readiness to meet the demands of the south. This can at best be said for some CEMA countries, considering their small aid to the developing countries. The developing countries also have not always shown sufficient readiness to compromise in various UN negotiations or during the Paris dialog. This is certainly not a simple matter, because different currents exist among the industrial powers and the developing countries.

"Nevertheless a certain progress is evident: The common fund for stabilizing commodity prices, one of the chief aims of the developing countries in the negotiations so far, has been accepted in principle, but now it is necessary to establish the details for realizing it as early as March, the industrial countries took an important step in the question of debts, so that the poorest developing countries would obtain an easing of their credit terms. The FRG has taken another step forward, for it said that in addition it will from now on give only grants to this group of countries, which is to say aid and money which need not be repaid. Considering the difficult position of these countries because of the increased prices of petroleum, this is the quickest and most efficient aid.

"Allow me to add another sentence: If my country is to encourage the West Germany economy to invest more in the developing countries, it can do so with a clear conscience only if an appropriate climate for investment exists there. An economy which plans for the long term must know that its investment is secure."

[Question] Considering the existing difficulties, how do you assess the internal political situation in the FRG, and especially the chances of your coalition until 1980 and beyond?

[Answer] "Differences of opinion among independent parties with autonomous programs are normal. These differences obtain more space and importance in newspaper reports than they deserve, because many newspapers apply the principle 'bad news is good news.' Therefore the impression of the moment that an outside observer now gains does not correspond to truth. 'The stocks of togetherness' between the two parties of my coalition are being constantly replenished. Just as in the question of decisionsharing, in adopting economic revival programs or in taxation problems, the interest of the coalition in joint political solutions will be demonstrated this time, again. In addition, the liberals know well that the majority of their voters reject a coalition reorientation.

"Therefore I count upon a social democratic-liberal majority at the elections in 1980, which is to say a continuation of our joint work. Just as in 1976, the pessimists will be proven wrong in 1980, too."

The EEC Must Help Yugoslavia

[Question] As you know, serious difficulties have accumulated in economic relations between the FRG and Yugoslavia because of our country's chronic and growing trade deficit, which occurred because of the obstacles to the sale of Yugoslav export goods in EEC markets. What will the FRG, our biggest economic partner, do in the EEC and bilaterally, to mitigate these difficulties and to insure a further development of fruitful economic cooperation between our two countries?

[Answer] "The difficulties you have described cause concern to me and the members of my cabinet. It is clear to the FRG Government that a solution must be found here which will correspond to the state of relations between Belgrade and Bonn. These problems have arisen primarily because of the trade and political ties of the FRG and the EEC. In the Council of Ministers in Brussels, my government strove as much as it could for the mandate of the commission for negotiations with Yugoslavia to be prepared to be as magnanimously as possible. In this respect we have had only partial success and much remains to be done. One needs time for this, but considering the nature of relations between our two countries, I personally will quite certainly not lose sight of these problems."

[Question] In the talks of the FRG and SFRY representatives recently it was mentioned that the FRG Government could help the reintegration of our "gastarbeiters" [migrant workers] in the Yugoslav economy by contributing to the creation of new jobs in Yugoslavia. How can this be practically implemented?

[Answer] "Let me say first: There is full agreement between my government and the Yugoslav Government that our Yugoslav "gastarbeiters' should be again included in the economic life of their homeland. This was stressed by my predessor Willy Brandt together with President Tito, and I did the same when in 1975 I visited Yugoslavia and had talks with your president.

"We are on the right road in practice, too: Many cases exist of good and developed industrial cooperation between West German and Yugoslav firms, such as, for example, Volkswagen in Sarajevo and Kleckner-Humboldt-Deutz in Rijeka. This cooperation means, first of all, West German capital investment, which I welcome--and thus also a strengthening of your economy--and second, jobs are created there that are simply made to measure for those Yugoslav workers who have worked in the FRG.

"Furthermore: Your people who work in our country send home about DM1.9 billion annually. In keeping with our economic system, nobody hinders them in this. On the contrary, we welcome this transfer of money for it helps your country, too.

"In conclusion, another word: Right now we are negotiating on an agreement on the protection and advancement of West German capital investments in your country. I pointed out earlier how important such agreements are for the creation of a climate favorable for investments."

Nonalined Countries Have Great Weight

[Question] How do you regard the role and the activities of independent and nonalined Yugoslavia for further detente and cooperation in Europe and beyond its borders?

[Answer] "As a young politician I followed with interest and admiration how your president formed a state out of uncertain beginnings which foryears now has constituted an independent weight in world politics.

"The origin of nonalinement emanates from Yugoslavia and Tito. The opinions of nonalined countries are now listened to with attention everywhere, whether it be the matter of disarmament, the so-called new economic system or other important questions of the present day.

"Of course we follow with great attention the tendencies recently manifested in Havana during the preparations for the nonalined conference in Belgrade scheduled for this month. You yourself, Mr Julius, said the other day in a West German television discussion that any attempt to turn nonalinement into a movement to support one of the existing blocs would lead to a breakup of nonalinement. I agree!"

Chancellor Schmidt then spoke about "[illegible]onalined being neutral, and not all the neutrals being nonalined," and went on to

"If the nonalined nonetheless constitute such a positive weight in many international events, as well as at international conferences, say in the United Nations or the CSCE, this must quite certainly be ascribed to an essential degree to the fact that President Tito, despite numerous risks and disappointments, has tenaciously and without swaying followed his line of nonalinement and succeeded in convincing many others of it.

"An essential support for stability, especially in Europe but also on a world scale, lies in the persistence of this course, which I would also wish for in the future of Yugoslavia."

Bonn Will Not Tolerate Anti-Yugoslav Terrorism

[Question] The impression is sometimes created in Yugoslavia that the FRG applies two standards in assessing terrorism. While the anarchic terrorists of the Red Army faction are proclaimed dangerous criminals, a certain tolerance is displayed toward terrorist actions of some Yugoslav fascist emigrants. Is it so?

[Answer] "Most certainly not! Terrorists are always terrorists, even when they perpetrate crimes only in one country or only against one country.

"The FRG Government does not approve and will not tolerate criminal actions against Yugoslavia to be carried out from its territory.

"It is because this government is against terrorism in every country that it has submitted a draft 'convention against abductions and other measures for the protection of the rights of man' in the United Nations. In accordance with this, the FRG Government is also prepared to cooperate internationally in the struggle against any terrorism."

[Question] Will the FRG Government fulfill its obligations proceeding from the FRG-Yugoslav extradition agreement, as Yugoslavia has indicated?

[Answer] "The FRG-Yugoslav extradition agreement has functioned excellently in the past years to mutual satisfaction. In many cases, persons suspected of misdeeds could be extradited by both sides and brought to court. There have been only a few exceptions.

"The internal law of each country is always decisive in extradition cases; on the part of the FRG, this means that the involvement of a higher provincial court is prescribed and a judgment from such a court is necessary before an extradition decision can be adopted.

"The FRG will also in the future strictly adhere to the FRG-Yugoslav extradition agreement, but it will indeed also respect the procedure prescribed by our law."

Tito's Farsightedness

[Question] In conclusion, Mr Chancellor, please say whether you are satisfied with the level of agreement and understanding reached between the FRG and Yugoslavia. What, in your opinion, are the prospects of further development of our relations, which you have always advocated, primarily in your personal talks with President Tito?

[Answer] "The FRG has a vital interest in good and as close a cooperation as possible with the SFRY without disagreements.

It remains to a great extent the merit of your farsighted president that the state of our relations has been excellent for years now, despite the difficult past in World War II, he has been determined to turn his eyes to the future and to offer our peoples the chance to build this future together.

"The FRG Government has always resolutely advocated this same policy; we have jointly brought it to success and we shall further work so that it may remain as successful as it has been," Chancellor Schmidt stressed in conclusion of his interview to POLITIKA.

ACTIVITIES OF PARTY, STATE LEADERS REPORTED

Djuranovic Speaks at Celebration

LD131500Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0932 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Grahovo--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council (FEC), spoke in Grahovo today at the main festivities to mark the 37th anniversary of the uprising of the people of Montenegro. Stressing that 13 July 1941 is without doubt the most important date in the entire history of Montenegro and its people, Djuranovic said that the importance of the military and political successes of the uprising of 13 July is exceptional and far-reaching, not only for the further liberation struggle, but also for the fate and future of Montenegro as a whole.

Djuranovic recalled that during the mere 20 days of the July struggle the Montenegrin rebel forces inflicted heavy losses on the Italian fascist occupiers. Nearly 5,000 men and officers of the occupying forces were put out of action: 735 were killed, 1,120 wounded and 2,970 captured. Some 4,227 rifles were captured, along with 118 automatic rifles, 85 machineguns, 62 light-and-heavy mortars, 22 guns, 82 trucks; and a considerable quantity of war material were destroyed.

The liberated territory encompassed about 10,000 sq km with about 250,000 inhabitants; after the German attack on the USSR, this was the first liberated territory in Europe.

"Setting themselves up as the platform for the national liberation struggle against the fascist occupiers as defined by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia," said Djuranovic, "the Montenegrin people opened up an irreconcilable front both against separatist cliques backed by the Italians and against the Cetniks who were the military forces of great Serbian bourgeoisie...the armed uprising of the Montenegrin people on 13 July is truly the expression of its desire to live united with the other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia on the bases of full national equality and social equality and social equality in society.

After discussing the heritage of the revolution and of socialist self-management, the president of the FEC touched on the recent LCY 11th Congress stressing that this represented the high level of the internal political stability of the country and of the ideopolitical unity of the leading force of our society--the LCY. The positive balance of our foreign policy and the stability between the national position of our country found particular confirmation.

Drawing attention to Tito's words that the 11th congress is a congress of continuity and action, Djuranovic said that this largest gathering of Yugoslav communists was decisive in its demand for action which will mark a turning point in the struggle to raise labor productivity and effective economic activity.

Most closely linked with this is the struggle for economic stability, against inflation and other crisis points which stir up instability in economic trends and in the development of the national economy as a whole.

Speaking of the situation in the world, Djuranovic stated that those forces fighting for national and social liberation are on the increase, but that that struggle is accompanied by many dangers and threats to the peace and security of peoples, such as bloc competition, the policy of spheres of interest, various forms of the policy of interference in the internal affairs of independent countries, the manifestation of the forces of imperialism, neocolonialism and hegemonism.

"All this burdens the modern world with political tensions, conflicts and real dangers of new military clashes. All this shows us that we must increase our defense strength, our unity, our socialist self-management, our economy, our nonalined and independent foreign policy, for this is the best way to consolidate our international position, independence and free development," said Veselin Djuranovic, president of the FEC, in conclusion.

## Hodza Receives Sri Lanka Envoy

LD132140Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received the newly appointed ambassador of Sri Lanka, Mohamed Lebbe Ahmet Refai [name as received], who presented his credentials.

Ambassador Refai conveyed cordial and friendly greetings from President Jayawardene and the government and peoples of Sri Lanka to President Tito and the leadership and nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Vice President Fadil Hodza thanked Ambassador Refai for the greetings and returned cordial greetings and best wishes, on behalf of President Tito, the SFRY Presidency and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, to President Jayawardene and the government and peoples of Sri Lanka.

Fadil Hodza noted the existence of the traditionally good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka, which had always been based on full equality, mutual trust and interest in strengthening the nonalined movement, adding that these were the foundations on which "we have for many years now successfully developed our political relations and constantly striven to raise other, especially economic, forms of cooperation to a higher level."

Fadil Hodza said that close cooperation between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka in the nonalined movement and in the United Nations and other international bodies was traditional and comprehensive. It represented, undoubtedly, a contribution to the establishment of more peaceful relations in the world and to the unity and solidarity in the nonalined movement and to the strengthening of the latter's role in international relations.

The identity of view held by our two countries on nearly all the key international problems and our mutual desire and readiness to maintain and further develop relations and cooperation in all fields of common interest are of exceptional significance in present-day conditions.

Yugoslavia attaches great importance to cooperation with Sri Lanka, being convinced that, together with other nonalined countries it can make an effective contribution to overcoming the existing problems and difficulties in the nonalined movement and the attempts to divide it, as well as a contribution to the preservation of the unity and action capability of the movement, which is a significant factor in the struggle for peace, democratic development and progress of all countries and peoples.

Hodza Receives Somali Envoy

LD132214Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1538 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency today received the newly appointed ambassador of the Somali Democratic Republic, Dr (Sharif Salah Mohamed Ali), who presented his credentials.

Upon presenting his credentials, Ambassador (Ali) stated that the aim of his mission to our country is to strengthen the traditionally friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Somalia. After saying that Somalia attaches great importance to the nonalined movement, the ambassador paid tribute to President Tito who, he said, has devoted the whole of his fruitful life to enabling the nonalined movement to be politically effective in the struggle against all forms of hegemony.

Vice President Fadil Hodza noted the existence of good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Somalia and spoke in favor of adopting appropriate measures in the interests of the more rapid and comprehensive development of bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic and scientific-technical fields, where cooperation is lagging behind political relations.

Fadil Hodza said that, as nonalined countries, Yugoslavia and Somalia are oriented toward greater cooperation in the international field. Noting that as member countries of the nonalined movement they are deeply hurt by the conflicts--including, regrettably, direct military confrontations--between individual nonalined countries, which have in recent times assumed alarming proportions, Fadil Hodza stressed that so unfavorable a development represents the main threat to unity among the nonalined countries and thus also to the effectiveness of the movement as a significant and widely recognized factor in international relations in general. This situation and this type of relations, Fadil Hodza said, satisfy the interests most of all of those forces which oppose the strengthening and further affirmation of the movement and its policy and goals.

Fadil Hodza concluded by expressing the conviction that nonalined countries, which have already encountered difficulties in the course of their development, will, as previously, be successful in the search for genuine solutions to problems and in strengthening their ranks and reaffirming the fundamental principles and policy of nonalinement as a lasting common and unchangeable line of their activity.

Fadil Hodza conveyed President Tito's greetings and best wishes to President of the Somali Democratic Republic Mohamed Siad Barre.

The presentation of credentials and following conversation were attended by Slavko Kuhar, secretary general of the SFRY Presidency; Dragan Bernardic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Marko Drobac, adviser to the SFRY Presidency; and staff members of the Embassy of the Somali Democratic Republic in Belgrade.

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD AT FOREIGN SECRETARIAT

LD131510Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

["Press Conference in Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] In answer to a question from journalists as to whether, after the statement on Yugoslavia's relations with Bulgaria, was put out by the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, there have been any diplomatic contacts between the two countries or any official reaction from the Bulgarian side, Mirko Kalezic, spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, answered: "I am not aware of any reaction from the Bulgarian side."

Ambassador Kalezic gave the following answer to the supplementary question as to how he regards the fact that the press of the Warsaw pact countries passed over this statement in silence and gave prominence to the speech by Todor Zhivkov in Blagoevgrad, which was the reason for the statement issued by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs:

"This was certainly noted by the public here. Otherwise, as you know, we adhere to the principle of objective information in the media, particularly where important issues and events are concerned, regardless of similarity or difference in opinions and approaches."

The journalists were also interested in Yugoslavia's views on the latest development in relations between China and Vietnam. In this connection, the spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs stated:

"I am unable to comment on relations between two countries friendly to Yugoslavia.

"I would, however, like to recall our well-known standpoints and support for the settlement of controversial questions in relations between states by peaceful means, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence."

PRC JOURNALISTS DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

LD131743Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of PRC journalists headed by Hu Chi-wei, chief editor of PEOPLE'S DAILY, arrived in Yugoslavia today on a 16-day visit at the invitation of the Yugoslav Journalists Federation. The delegation also comprises Li Pu [name as received], deputy director of HSINHUA, and journalists from the best-known Chinese papers.

The Chinese delegation was welcomed at the airport by Milutin Milenkovic, president of the Yugoslav Journalists Federation; Marko Marinovic, assistant federal secretary for information; and Sime Kronja, head of a department in the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

The delegation's arrival was also attended by Kang Chi-min, PRC charge d'affaires in the SFRY, and embassy staff.

SECURITY REPORT SUBMITTED TO SERBIAN ASSEMBLY

LD132236Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At today's joint session the delegates of all three chambers of the Serbian Assembly examined a report on the implementation to date of the medium-term plan for the social development of the republic, and then at separate sessions following the discussion they adopted conclusions on the implementation of the plan for this year and next.

At today's session the delegates of the Serbian Assembly were also informed about the situation regarding the security of the republic. In an extensive report given by Vlobran Stanojevic, republic secretary for internal affairs, it was stressed that the security situation in the republic is good. The resolute and intense activity by the LCY, by all the organized subjective forces in society, by the sociopolitical and self-management communities, by self-management and state organs and by those participating in self-protection have reduced the scope and opportunities for hostile, criminal and other kinds of socially harmful activity, Stanojevic stressed. All forms of criminal behavior are on the decline.

Speaking on certain forms of criminal activity and the fight against these phenomena, the republic secretary for internal affairs stressed that the internal enemy, now deprived of his social base and support in the country, has been, to an increasing extent, linking his activity to the interests of reactionary circles abroad, thus showing himself to be more and more of a traitor to his country and an agent of those circles.

Stanojevic then indicated certain new forms of the tactics employed by the internal enemies, their link-up with each other regardless of their political hue and orientation, and their link-up with emigre enemy organizations abroad. In this connection the republic secretary for internal affairs emphasized that none of them, whether inside the country or belonging to fascist or Cominform emigre groups outside the country, would constitute a force worthy of attention without support from other quarters.

At today's assembly sessions Slavko Zecevic, commander of the Republic Civil Defense headquarters, was relieved of his duties since he is taking up a new post. Veljko Markovic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council, was nominated as the new commander.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD122124Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1719 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--At a session today with Nikola Stojanovic in the chair, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina discussed the topical tasks of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina in the carrying out of the policy of socioeconomic development in 1978.

On the basis of material and of the introductory report submitted by Milanko Renovica, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina and president of the republican Executive Council and on the basis of the ensuing discussion, the Presidium judged that the preparations for the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the 11th LCY Congress and the attitudes defined in congress documents had had a powerful intensifying effect on the ideopolitical activities of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in the struggle for the further development of socialist self-managing relations. This had made it possible for the positive economic trends to continue this year as well.

Bosnia-Hercegovina industry achieved a 7.9 percent increase in production in the first 5 months of this year. Favorable results had also been achieved in building, transport and trade and the material base of associated labor had also grown. The policy of development of economically underdeveloped areas of the republic was also being successfully carried out, the planned rate of employment was being achieved and the social and personal standard of living of working people and citizens had continued to rise steadily.

These were, in brief, the basic characteristics of this year's economic activity in Bosnia-Hercegovina. However, despite these results, certain shortcomings inherited from the former period were still being eliminated too slowly, which, it was stressed, considerably hindered the attainment of those results in the socioeconomic development of the republic whose attainment was a realistic possibility in the existing social and material circumstances.

The Presidium stressed that the priority task at this juncture was to carry out a thorough and critical analysis in all organizations and municipal committees of the League of Communists of their own situation with regard to all the aspects of the implementation of the policy of socioeconomic developments and, on that basis, determine the concrete criteria for ideopolitical activity and responsibility. The stress of the total social activity should be placed on the adherence to and implementation of the established development policy, the resolution on this year's socioeconomic development and the social contracts and self-managing agreements. The essence of this activity, according to this assessment, was a still more resolute struggle waged for higher productivity and work efficiency, for overcoming shortcomings and the resistance to the attainment of the chosen goals and for the policy of economic stabilization.

At the end of the exhaustive debate on the realization of the republic's socioeconomic development policy for 1978, the Presidium decided to acquaint all the municipal and basic organizations of the League of Communists with its assessments and attitudes and request from them to carry out, on the basis of this attitude, an objective analysis of the present situation in all environments, define and adopt the appropriate measures and ask all League of Communists' members in the organizations of associated labor, administrative organs, SAWP organizations, trade unions, local communities and all the organizations in the system to maintain an extremely responsible attitude to the consistent implementation of the policy of socioeconomic development.

The Presidium also appointed the new editorial board of the Bosnia-Hercegovina edition of KOMUNIST, electing Zivko Babic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, to the post of chairman of the editorial board.

CONGOLESE PRIME MINISTER TO MAKE VISIT

LD131320Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1027 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, Maj Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister of Congo and second vice president of the military committee of the Congolese Labor Party, will make an official friendly visit, accompanied by his wife, to the SFRY from 14-16 July 1978.

Spokesman Comments on Visit

LD131728Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 13, (TANJUG)--The visit of the Congolese Premier Louis Sylvain Goma to Yugoslavia, beginning tomorrow, is part of already traditional friendly relations between the two countries. These relations are characterized by mutual trust. The same or similar views on international questions and interest in the development of all kinds of bilateral cooperation.

This was stated today by the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs press spokesman.

Among the most important subjects of the Yugoslav-Congolese talks will be the preparations for the OAU summit meeting in Khartoum and the non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade, said the Yugoslav spokesman.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY DELEGATION--A delegation of the Australian Labor Party headed by National Secretary (David Comb) has had concluding talks in Belgrade with a delegation of the SAWPY Federal Conference headed by Marin Cetinic. "Satisfaction was expressed in the concluding talks with a favorable development of relations and cooperation between the two political organizations and a program of future cooperation was agreed upon." [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jul 78 p 4 AU]

MOROCCAN DELEGATION--A group of deputies to the Moroccan National Assembly, belonging to four political parties, is visiting Yugoslavia. The deputies have had talks with Mihajlo Javorski, vice president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly ; Risto Dzunov, vice president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; and Budimir Loncar, deputy secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jul 78 p 4 AU]

HAIL DAMAGE REPORTED--The Lajkovac commune, Serbia, was hit by a hailstorm on 3 July, which destroyed 6.000 hectares of corn and caused damage estimated at 60 million dinars. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jul 78 p 7 AU]

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA EDITORIAL BOARD--Sarajevo--At its session yesterday the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina appointed the new editorial board of the Bosnia-Hercegovina edition of the paper KOMUNIST. The chairman of the editorial board is Zivko Babic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the members are Junus Arsinovic, Ante Biosic, Dubravko Curac, Sead Grabic, Dr Zdravko Grebo, Dusko Kolak, Radojka Lazrevic, Smilja Milojevic, Dr Fuad Muhic, Milan Pucar and Mate Salinovic. One member of the editorial board will be appointed by the basic organization of associated labor of the Bosnia-Hercegovina edition of KOMUNIST. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1551 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD]

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